



MANY LIVES LOST

In the Great Storm that Swept the Atlantic Coast.

SHIPS GO DOWN WITH THEIR CREWS

And Brave Efforts by Life Saving Corps Prove Fruitless.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS IN THE EAST.

In New York, Pennsylvania and Throughout New England a Twenty-four Hour Blizzard Plays Havoc with the Telegraph Service and Snow Falls to the Depth of From One to Two Feet—The Greatest Storm Known for Many Years Sweeps Over a Large Section of Country—Damage to Shipping on the New Jersey Coast.

New York, April 11.—As severe a storm as has been experienced for years prevailed here to-day. It centered on the New Jersey coast, moving rapidly to the eastward. It was attended by dangerous and northeasterly gales all along the New England and Middle Atlantic states. The wind at 8 o'clock at Block Island was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. At Sandy Hook the gale was stronger. At 8 o'clock it was blowing at sixty-four miles an hour, and at 9:15 it had increased to sixty-eight miles an hour. In the city, however, the wind's highest velocity was forty miles an hour.

In this immediate vicinity and south to Virginia, there was both snow and rain which is still continuing. Notice was given yesterday of the approaching storm and signals were displayed last night, and to-day along the coast. Accompanying the gale was a very dense fog which extended all along the coast and was very dangerous to navigation. Fortunately the fog did not cover the harbor, or it might have been responsible for an unusual amount of trouble and vexation among the many crafts of every description which ply the harbor and the East and North rivers, and probably some accidents. The railways are more or less affected by this weather as traffic is general in impeded.

Among the great sufferers by the terrific storm which has held New York and almost the entire country east of the Alleghenies in its clutches for the last twenty-four hours, were the telegraph companies. The wire reports to superintendents of the two companies this morning from nearly every direction indicates an almost complete prostration of the telegraphic service. Few people therefore, realize the extremities that were resorted to in order to obtain information as to the effects of the storm as well as the general news of the day. Throughout New England the task was not so difficult owing to the superb construction of the postal telegraph company's network of wires in that locality. The same company early in the day furnished the Associated Press with a wire to Chicago, while the Western Union Telegraph Company performed a like service by way of Washington and Pittsburgh, tapping the various cities in the vast systems of the Associated Press.

It was by this system that the entire country is familiar with the details of the hurricane which has thus far caused the loss of many lives on the Jersey coast and of thousands of dollars on land and sea. On routes that ordinarily contain fifty to a hundred wires, possibly two or three were workable. This was especially the case with the Western Union between this city and Washington to the south, and Pittsburgh on the west.

The Postal company suffered most on the southern routes, which lay through New Jersey, and it is this section of the Atlantic coast which felt the worst effects of the storm's fury. Despite these tremendous storms the telegraph companies co-operated so effectively with the Associated Press that so far as the news gathering service is concerned the public have experienced no inconvenience and were throughout the day provided with the news almost as fully as under the most advantageous circumstances.

DETAILS OF THE STORM.

Large Number of Lives Lost on the Coast. Life-Saving Corps Powerless.

New York, April 11.—A storm of much severity is general along the Atlantic coast. At Sandy Hook the wind was blowing from the east early in the day at the rate of sixty-nine miles an hour, snow and sleet are driving furiously. The life saving crew at Long Branch reports that the Kate Markle, a three-masted schooner, went ashore near Highlands, N. J., and had gone to pieces. At least eight men were drowned. Six went down with the bowsprit, one awam ashore and stood up in the undertow, but was knocked down and carried back into the sea and lost. One man went down with the mast and held on to a rope for nearly half an hour, then he let go and sank. A vessel also went down at Squan.

A blinding snow storm prevailed at the time and rendered it difficult to obtain the facts in either case. It is known, however, that a vessel supposed to be a large schooner has been wrecked off Squan and that her crew said to number eight men, have been drowned. The second vessel ashore is also said to have lost her entire crew of twelve men and both vessels have become complete wrecks. The crews of the Sandy Hook, Squan and Long Branch life saving stations put out to the assistance of the disabled vessels as soon as they were reported ashore, but it is not known that a single life has been saved, the furious sea running and the blinding snow preventing any effective work upon the part of the life savers. The vessel wrecked off Squan is the Bert W. Smith, sailing from Philadelphia to Providence with coal. She was driven ashore shortly before daylight, the driving sleet and wind preventing the crew from seeing the lights. The heavy sea and snow storm prevented any accurate view of the wreck but it is

asserted that the men who were swept overboard with the wreckage were soon afterwards swept away and drowned. It is reported that the entire crew of the vessel ashore at Squan were drowned.

OTHER WRECK.

The steamer Puritan, of the Fall River line, parted a hawser lying at her dock, and the recoil of the great rope so injured four men that they had to be taken to the Chambers street hospital. There is great damage to shipping. The new oyster schooner Nevada has been driven ashore. She is heavily loaded, and without a doubt will become a total wreck, as she is pounding to pieces on the rocks.

The lumber sloop John Morgan parted her cables, and in less than ten minutes was a total wreck. There is terrible damage done by the sea from a mile north of the bridge to Seabright. At the Normandie Hall there is a building in the sea going to pieces. The whole beach from Seabright for three miles north is under water. Wind has been blowing a gale from the east and it is thick and snowing. Telegraph poles are down north and south of the highlands. The observer at the highlands says this is the worst storm he ever saw.

THE HIGH TIDE.

The tide reached the highest mark to-day known in this harbor for many years. At 10:45 o'clock the water had risen to within two feet of the edge of the barge office pier at the battery. The storm has done great damage to telephone wires throughout New Jersey. Wires are down between Jersey City and Paterson, Plainfield, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park and New Brunswick.

The ocean tug Underwriter sunk as she was trying to make a landing at the dock at Watson's stores, Brooklyn. She was just entering the slip when a big wave jammed her port bow against the end of the string piece, which jolted out, and knocked a hole in her side. No one was hurt.

FURY OF THE STORM.

How the Albert W. Smith was Pounded to Pieces and Eight Lives Were Lost.

MANASQUAN, N. J., April 11.—The furious gales and high tides which prevailed last night and to-day have left their mark all along the Jersey coast. Along the Jersey Central railroad to Tom's river the high tides have done enormous damage and the sea has overflowed the shore and formed little lakes for a considerable distance. The beach far down the coast is strewn with light wreckage.

In the height and fury of the storm the three masted schooner Albert W. Smith was driven ashore at a point midway between Sea Girt and Manasquan. In less than half an hour after the vessel struck she was pounded into kindling wood by the seas which broke over her. What was left, a portion of the hull, was carried up about a quarter of a mile South of the life saving station.

Eight men, it is said, composed the crew of the Albert W. Smith, not one of whom has been seen since their boat was wrecked.

All along the beach was scattered the wreckage of the ill-fated craft, and her battered hull was rolled and splintered with every billow that broke over it.

THE STORM AT BUFFALO

Gives Employment to Many Men in Cleaning Streets and Railroads.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11.—Snow has been falling without cessation for nearly twenty-four hours. It is wet and heavy and is now about ten inches deep. Trees and wires are as heavy as they will hold. All communication by wire is difficult. It is impossible to learn how great is the extent of the storm in this locality, but from scattering reports the snow fall seems to be general at this end of the state and to extend beyond Rochester. There is no indication of a let up. The storm has brought employment to hundreds of men at clearing the streets and railroads.

At Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 11.—For twenty-four hours the most severe northeast gale, with heavy rain and snow, in fourteen years has prevailed along the coast, causing much damage to the bulkheads and shipping.

At Oormandie by the sea the ocean and the Shrewsbury river have joined forces over the land.

A number of people residing at Seabright are standing in readiness to leave their homes, fearing they will be surrounded by water from the ocean, which is threatening to flood the town.

The Storm at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—Schooner Albert W. Smith from Philadelphia for Providence was driven ashore during the storm. Eight men were drowned.

The snow storm which began yesterday still reigns furiously. Telegraph wires and telephones are prostrated in all directions and trains are badly delayed. In the mountain region of Pennsylvania ten to eighteen inches of snow has fallen and mining is generally suspended. In Delaware the peach and small fruit crop is completely ruined.

Eighteen Inches of Snow.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 11.—Yesterday's and to-day's snow storm is the worst of the season, about eighteen inches of snow having fallen. Wires are all down and reports of horses being shocked by tramping on the prostrate wires are numerous.

The Snow at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 11.—Eight inches of snow has fallen here and it is still snowing hard. Railroad traffic is considerably delayed and some of the electric surface railroads are blocked and others badly crippled.

The King Defeated.

LONDON, April 11.—Kabba Rega, king of Yorubor, and the most powerful and troublesome of the East Africa chiefs, was attacked early in December by a detachment of the British East Africa Company's forces under Major Owen. The fight lasted three hours and resulted in Rega's defeat, fifty of his warriors being left dead.

The severest cases of rheumatism are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Now is the time to take it. Hood's Cures.

A STRANGE CASE.

A Wealthy Man Disappears and His Property Deeded to Another.

FRESNO, CALA., April 11.—William Wooten, an old bachelor, aged seventy-four years, has disappeared from his ranch near Reedley, and his property valued at \$70,000 has been deeded to Prof. W. A. Saunders. In February Wooten was seen driving off with Saunders and since then no trace of him has been found. On February 5 the deed was recorded in Fresno county recorder's office, purporting to be by William Wooten to John Knausch for 3,000 acres of the finest land belonging to Wooten; on February 7 another deed was recorded conveying by John Knausch to A. G. Saunders, son of Prof. Saunders, 600 acres of this land, and the balance of the 3,000 acres was deeded to M. O. Abbott.

The deeds were all acknowledged before Prof. Saunders, who is a notary public. On the same day Abbott deeded to Prof. Saunders 2,300 acres, which Knausch had deeded to him. No one in this locality ever saw or knew Knausch and the supposition is that he is a mythical person and has no existence. In explanation of this transaction Saunders said that he had been negotiating the sale of Wooten's land for years; that Knausch was an old friend of his and had paid \$45,000 for the land, \$20,000 in cash and the check for \$25,000 on a Los Angeles banker.

IN THE SENATE.

Measures, Hale and Puffer Address the Senate on the Tariff Bill—Puffer Opposes It.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The agreement made yesterday between Senators Harris and Aldrich went into effect to-day and from one o'clock until five the tariff bill was under discussion and Senators Hale, of Maine, and Puffer, of Kansas, spoke against it.

The time of the senate from 12 to 1 and from 5 to 6 p. m., when it went into executive session, was taken up in a consideration of the urgent deficiency bill, but without reaching any conclusion in regard to it.

During the course of his speech, Senator Hale said: from his study of the bill three things were apparent, viz:

First, it is a bill to protect the south and punish the north.

Second, it is a bill for the benefit of the European manufacturers and producers at the expense of our own manufacturers and producers.

Third, it is in every paragraph that deals with the products of the Dominion of Canada, as brought in competition with the products of our own people along the Canadian border, a sinner pure, almost unadulterated bill for the benefit of Canada and to our corresponding hurt.

A strong point in Mr. Hale's speech was the inevitable annexation of Canada and he laid great stress upon this. This question woke the almost somnolent senate to a brief discussion and Mr. Gray inquired what advantages would accrue to the American farmer along the Canadian border if the product of Canada completed on equal terms with his own.

Senator Frye suggested that there would be no border, it would be all our country.

Senator Morrill suggested that in case of annexation a large amount of immigration which now comes from Canada would remain there and consume all the products which now come in competition with American products.

Short Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Immediately after the reading of the journal to-day the house got in a deadlock over a technical parliamentary question, the Republicans not voting and the Democrats lacking 33 of a quorum. It soon became evident no business could be transacted and at 1:40 the house adjourned.

West Virginia Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—The senate in executive session to-day announced the following confirmations: Postmasters: West Virginia—Larney P. Carr, at Fairmont; George H. H. Flagg, at Charlestown; Wm. Mears, at Buckhannon.

Commander Ramsey Promoted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—By the retirement yesterday of Rear Admiral Benham, Commodore Ramsey became a rear admiral. He has been for the past five years chief of the navigation bureau of the navy department.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

A thousand striking tailors will resume work at St. Louis to-day.

Colonel Breckinridge has been expelled from the Chicago Union League club.

Ex-Congressman Orange Ferris, of New York, died at Glen's Falls last night.

In the continuous pool match at Cleveland, Clearwater's score was 212 and D'Oro's 187 last night.

Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, will lay the corner stone of the new hospital, at New Castle, to-day.

At Gatesville, Texas, Ed. Cash was dragged from home in the presence of his invalid wife and lynched by a mob. Cause unknown.

Nine hundred employees of the Werner Printing Company, at Akron, who struck against a ten per cent cut, met yesterday and decided to return to work.

The report of the congressional committee investigating Judge Jenkins' strike decision will not be sensational. The members say it will be satisfactory to all concerned.

The Irish land tenure bill before the British parliament was read the second time yesterday. The chief provision is aimed at preventing an increase of rent on account of a tenant's improvement upon his property.

In the trial at Chicago of Charles Goodrich for the murder of wealthy Mrs. Cron, a spiritualist testified that Mrs. Cron's son-in-law, Frank Wheeler, had tried to employ her to poison Mrs. Cron. The witness acknowledged that she was a woman of bad repute.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The National Movement Will Be Inaugurated the 21st Instant.

ALL THE COAL MINERS IN AMERICA

Will Be Called to Throw Down the Pick and Shovel on that Day.

NOT A DISSENTING VOICE HEARD

In the Convention of the American Mine Workers Union at Columbus. Indiana Miners Agree to Break Their Contract with the Employers. Pittsburgh Operators Not Alarmed at the Prospect and Declare that They Do Not Believe the Strike Will Reach the Magnitude Expected by the Men—Other Important Resolutions by the Convention—The State Scales.

COLUMBUS, O., April 11.—The United Mine Workers of America have ordered a general strike April 21.

J. A. Crawford, of Illinois, member of the executive board, presented the resolution to strike. He said from twelve to fourteen resolutions had been referred to the committee, but they had decided to substitute two, one of which is to strike April 22. This precipitated prolonged applause and animated discussion. W. D. VanHorn, of Indianapolis, opposed the date, asserting that Indiana miners had a contract with the operators to work until May 1. The operators had asked them to accept a reduction, but it had been opposed and the wages have not been reduced. He was in favor of suspension of work May 1.

Joseph Dunkerly, state president of Indiana, was bitterly opposed to the date. He also wanted assurance that Illinois was ready, for if Illinois is not then the coal operators of that state could supply all the states.

The date was changed to the 21st, on account of the 22nd being Sunday, and carried.

The second resolution referred to above provides that in case the first general suspension of mining fails to bring the desired results, the executive board is authorized to order another suspension during the year at any time that may be deemed advisable.

It is understood that the Indiana miners, in joining the movement in the face of their contract to mine until May 1, did so upon the ground that they were compelled under the circumstances to enter upon the suspension, claiming that the operators in one district had first violated the agreement and placed colored men in their places, which made it optional with the miners to say whether the contract should be continued.

Another important work will be the arrangement of a scale for the various states. This has been placed in the hands of the following committee: W. B. Wilson, Pennsylvania; N. Mahy, Indianapolis; John Nugent, Ohio; Thomas Farry, West Virginia; W. C. Webb, Kentucky, and Thomas McGregor, Missouri. The committee was appointed by President McBride.

Pittsburgh Operators Not Alarmed.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—The Pittsburgh coal operators do not seem alarmed over the determination of the miners to strike this spring. They have long expected such a decision on the part of the leaders. They do not believe, however, that there is such a strong organization among the individual miners as the leaders claim.

Mr. Carney said in an interview that the operators became alarmed prior to the Connellsville coke region strike, but they believe now that the claims of John Cairns and his associates as to the number of men organized, and who can be brought out on a strike are exaggerated. "I can voice the larger operators though, when I say that they are perfectly willing to pay higher wages if the miners can induce or force the smaller operators to live up to a scale. There has been no meeting called to take action upon this latter subject, as was reported."

Endorsed in Colorado.

DENVER, COLO., April 11.—State Coal Mine Inspector Reed endorses the general strike of coal miners ordered by the United Mine Workers of America. Colorado miners, he says, are starving, their average wages for last year amounting to only \$1.08 a day and some of the miners are three to six months behind in their pay.

WAR IN THE COKE REGION.

Trouble Again Breaks Out in the Connellsville Country—Desperate Situation.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 11.—War has begun again in the coke region and the situation to-day was most critical. Rioting and raiding have been the programme from early morning and fierce battles have been averted only by concessions on the part of the companies. The first indication of trouble was in the form of an armed mob of 400 strikers which assembled at 7:30 to-day at the Youngstown works of the H. C. Frick Company near here.

About sixty coke drawers were in the pit, when, at a given signal, strikers swooped down upon the plant from every direction. The workers fled for shelter to the company's office which was guarded by only six employees. The 400 Huns demanded that the workmen be given up. This was refused at first but after several attacks the workmen were given up. They were treated to all sorts of insults and some of them beaten with clubs.

Sheriff Wilhelm was notified at once and started for the scene of trouble. The rioters had left for the Leisenring's, taking the Youngstown workers with them. The sheriff gave chase with twenty deputies, overtook the mob and ordered them to disperse. The leaders of the rioters answered that they were on the public highway and had equal rights with the sheriff.

A deputy took charge of one of the men, when the strikers surrounded the posse and forced the authorities to give up the man. The sheriff's force then

fell back, and the strikers continued the march toward Leisenring. Twenty more deputies have left here to join Sheriff Wilhelm. Trouble is inevitable, as the strikers are all armed.

At the Youngstown, it is said, an attempt was made to shut off the air from the mine, which would have resulted in suffocation and death for the workers. At midnight everything was quiet. The strikers are elated over the action taken by the miners at Columbus, and think it will strengthen their cause.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE

And Murder Which May Result in Complications Between Korea and Japan. VICTORIA, B. C., April 11.—A singular story of political intrigue and revenge is brought by the steamship, Express of Japan, that has just arrived from Yokohama. The closing scene, a bloody one, was enacted just before the vessel left Japan, on March 30, and international complications may result.

For months past the government of Korea has been living under the shadow of a plot, menacing continually the very life of the king and his ministers. Within the last few months a conspiracy of some twenty-seven persons belonging to the Kin clan, the family late in power, was exposed, and a majority of the conspirators were arrested before their plan could be matured and brought into execution.

The design was to fire the palace on the first day of the Chinese New Year, February 6, and during the confusion ensuing kill the king and proclaim one of their own clan in his stead. A few identified with the plot escaped and it is believed Ok Kin was one of this number. He was a leader of the progressive party in Korea and near the end of 1884, he and his friends started a revolution and attempted to overthrow the government of the conservatives, failing, whereupon a serious collision occurred between the Japanese and Chinese troops in Seoul and the Japanese legation was attacked by Chinese and Koreans. The Japanese minister and all the Japanese residents in Seoul had a narrow escape with their lives, while many actually were killed or wounded. Kin and a few others of the revolutionist leaders had to seek refuge in Japan, where they have since resided.

His life has since been attempted by assassins, thought to have been sent by the Korean government who considered his existence in Japan detrimental to their safety. Luckily he escaped for years and was waiting for the time when the Korean king would pardon him. On March 27th he visited Shanghai, and put up at the Japan hotel, where he was one night stabbed to death from behind by a Korean named Koshowa, who had accompanied him from Japan as his body servant, and who was arrested on the 29th by the settlement police. The assassin is an educated man and has been identified as the same who a few days previous approached one Li Iteu Shoka with a proposal to do away with Kin and his former colleague Boko Yoi Kin. When Koshowa's baggage was searched, a letter from the king of Korea was found, ordering the removal of Boko, Kin and other refugees.

Other circumstances point equally plain to be concerted action against those Koreans whose freedom of speech had made them obnoxious to the government and "now that the blow has fallen and the last of the Kins has been cut off," to quote the Japan Advertiser, official dominion in Korea will no doubt breathe a little more freely for a time.

RECOUNT AT WELLSBURG.

The Democratic Victory Hard to Discover. Greatly Reduced Majorities. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELLSBURG, W. VA., April 11.—The election yesterday will be canvassed by the city council Friday night. A recount will be made on council in the Second ward, first branch. On the face of the returns the Democratic contestant, Dr. Walkinshaw, had a majority of one vote, but there are several illegal votes discovered that may change the result. If the recount is successful the Democratic gain will be hard to discover, as they will be but holding their own at very much reduced majorities.

Clerk B. C. Wilson Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., April 11.—Shortly after 6 o'clock to-night Circuit Clerk B. C. Wilson died after an illness of a few days. He was a young man with the brightest prospects and was one of the staunchest friends of Governor MacCorkle. The deceased was a leading Democrat of this section of West Virginia.

AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

Eight Thousand Pounds of Hot Metal Poured Among Sixty Workmen With Fatal Effect.

POMEROY, O., April 11.—A hydraulic plunger on a converter at the Middleport steel plant to-day, precipitating eight thousand six hundred pounds of white hot metal among sixty workmen from a distance of fifteen feet. Ten were burned, four fatally.

Those who will surely die: Jack Hayden, burned about head and shoulders; Orlando Grady, boy, breast and neck; William Cozens, colored, arm burned off; Stephen Weeks, eyes burned out. All the fatally injured are single men, except Cozens, who has a large family. Four hundred men are employed in the plant.

Wants to Resume Conjugal Rights.

LONDON, April 11.—Earl Russell, who was the respondent in the sensational and unsuccessful divorce case brought against him in 1892, was served, while entering a train at Paddington railroad station to-day, with a petition for the restoration of conjugal rights, on behalf of the countess, formerly Miss Scott. The earl intends to resist the petition.

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived—Tauric, from Liverpool; Elbe, from Bremen; Manitoba, from London.

LAVERGNE, April 11.—Arrived—Tautonia, New York.

For Over Three Months

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism; so much so that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine.—Mrs. W. H. CAMERON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

THROUGH A SNOW STORM

Coxey's Army of the Commonweal Bravely Takes Its March,

AND STARTS ACROSS MOUNTAINS.

Through a Sparsely Inhabited Country—Only One Village on the Route and the Inhabitants Lock and Bar Their Doors—The Mountaineers Breathe a Sigh of Relief to Find They Escape a Raid—The Boston and Western Contingents—C. P. Huntington Makes an Offer.

CHALK HILL, PA., April 11.—The march of the commonweal from Uniontown to this point, on the Alleghenies, was one of the most trying ones ever experienced. It was made in a driving storm, with the ground covered with a foot of snow. The stops were many and at times it was necessary for a force of men to be sent to the rear to push along the commissary and supply wagons.

One hundred and eighty men on foot left Uniontown and continued the tramp undismayed by the discomforts caused by the weather.

At Hopwood, the only town passed, all houses were locked and the male portion of the community viewed the army from the porches of the postoffice. In the building were a number of Winchester rifles ready for use. There was no necessity and a sigh of relief went up when the procession had disappeared over the mountain. The moon stop Thursday will be at Somerville and camp will be pitched at Petersburg, to be known as Camp Jefferson.

Coxey's New England Contingent.

Boston, April 11.—It is officially announced that the New England contingent of Coxey's army will start from Faneuil Hall April 17, and the officers will be Major General M. D. Fitzgerald, a professional agitator, and Brigadier General McCoy, an unemployed boiler maker. It has been suggested that a coal schooner be chartered to take the army to Washington and a committee is at present investigating the cost of such an excursion. This wing of the army will be called the New England industrial army.

The Start Over the Mountains.

UNIONTOWN, PA., April 11.—The departure of the Commonweal for the mountain trip was made at noon. The line was well formed and a noticeable feature was the fact that seven of the men who deserted Tuesday night rejoined the column. The inclemency of the weather deferred many from viewing the departure. The stop to-night will be near Chalk Hill 3 miles.

Huntington Will Help Them.

OGDEN, UTAH, April 11.—Governor West has received a dispatch from C. P. Huntington, saying the industrial army was carried free by the Southern Pacific, or were loaded into the cars by officers of California, and adding: "Our company can do nothing, as it is not organized for charity, but for business, but I personally will contribute \$500 toward helping them." The industrial army marched at 4:30 p. m., under escort of cavalry.

Gould-Tyler Wedding Won't Occur.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The engagement between Miss Odette Tyler, the actress, and Howard Gould the son of the famous financier, is reported to be broken off. It is supposed that Miss Tyler, for reasons of personal import, has changed her mind and reconsidered her determination to wed the young millionaire.

Walter Berdan's Great Run.

DENVER, COLO., April 11.—Walter Berdan, the young wheelman, who is riding from Denver to Paterson, N. J., rode from Scott City to Great Bend, Kansas, in one day, the longest run ever made by a trans-continental tourist in one day.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair; clearing in the early morning; northeast winds, slight rise in temperature.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair, except light local showers on the lakes; east winds, slight rise in temperature.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 41 3 p. m. 41
9 a. m. 41 5 p. m. 41
11 a. m. 41 Weather—Rain.

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